FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 242 *14 December 1979*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Hungarian Government Approves Report on Warsaw Pact Meeting AA 1
Polish Editorial Reviews Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Meeting AA 2
[SLOWO POWSZECHNE 7-8 Dec]
GDR's Fischer Toasts Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers AA 3

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Further Reportage, Commentary on NATO Missiles Decision BB 1
SFRY Spokesman BB 1
Sundic Commentary BB 1
Warsaw on Decision BB 2
Budapest Commentary BB 3
BTA Mitev Commentary BB 4
Comment by CTK BB 5
Warsaw Relates NATO Meeting to Iranian Crisis [Wojna] BB 6
Bulgarian Daily Stresses Importance of Military Detente BB 7
Bulgarian Foreign Minister Criticizes Nuclear Weapons' Deployment BB 7
CSSR European Security, Cooperation Session Adopts Statement BB 8

BULGARIA

Talks Begin With Turkey on Preventing Illegal Commercial Relations C 1
[Ankara Domestic]
Foreign Trade Minister Khristov Ends Visit to Belgium C 1
Daily Defends Price Increases as 'Corrective' C 1
[Sirakov in ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME]
Zhivkov Congratulates Okrug Agrarians on Agricultural Successes C 2
Briefs: Mishev at TU Celebration C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Carter's Plan To Increase Arms Bill Linked to SALT, Middle East D 1
Husak Receives USSR Foreign Trade Minister D 1
Indra Chairs Session of Federal Assembly Presidium D 2
TU Official Notes Advantages, Limits of Zlobin Method D 2
[Vesecky in PRACE 11 Dec]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Setting Up of U.S. Rapid Deployment Force Scored E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Dec]
Mueckenberger Speaks on Ties With USSR at Berlin Meeting E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Dec]
West Berlin Agent Sentenced to 9 Years in Prison E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Dec]
Briefs: Symposium on Legislative Questions E 2

HUNGARY

Budapest Notes Neutral Observers To Visit Tehran Hostages F 1
Lazar Receives Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs F 1
USSR's Demichev Ends Visit After Commission Session F 1
Communique of 6 December MSZMP Central Committee Session F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 8 Dec]
Communist, Workers' Parties End Conference on Relations F 8
Briefs: Ambassador's Farewell Visit; Economic Talks With Indonesia F 8

POLAND

U.S. Pressures Iran By Reducing Diplomatic Corps G 1
[Glaibski]
Government Committee Discusses Christmas Supplies G 1
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 11 Dec]

ROMANIA

Oil Industry Program To Increase Production H 1
Opening of 10th Session of Grand National Assembly H 1
State Council Decrees 31 December as Holiday H 2
[SCINTEIA 11 Dec]
People's Councils Legislative Chamber Holds Session H 3
Briefs: Trade Talks With Poland; Trade Agreement With USSR; Hungarian Peace Delegation Visits H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Ambassador Dizdarevic Holds Talks With Iranian Ministers I 1
[BORBA 12 Dec]
Executive Council's Fira Receives Chinese Legal Delegation I 1
[BORBA 12 Dec]
LCY Presidium Sends Message to Angola's MPLA-Labor Party I 1
[BORBA 11 Dec]
Minister Rotar Outlines Measures to Promote Exports I 2
[Vlajkovic]
Trade Union Presidium Discusses Ways of Combatting Absenteeism I 2
[Marjanovic and Dapcevic in BORBA 11 Dec]
Djuranovic Stresses Need for Unity in Facing Socioeconomic Problems I 3
Ljubicic Discusses Economic Stabilization at Priboj Aktiv I 4
Hodza Talks to Defense Secretariat Aktiv on Economic Development I 4
More Coverage of People's Defense Conference in Skopje I 5
POLITIKA on Defense Strengths I 5
[Krstic, 12 Dec]
Conclusion of Meeting I 6
LCY Presidium Meets for Discussion of Draft Programs I 6
Tito Greets Serbian Uprising Anniversary Committee I 6
POLITIKA Scores 'Political Provocation' in Artist's Exhibition I 8
Tito Holds Annual Hunt With Diplomats in Karadjordjevo I 9

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT APPROVES REPORT ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD141004 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 13 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers, at its December 13 session, listened to the report of the foreign minister on the session of the Foreign Ministerial Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states held on December 5-6, 1979 and approved the activity of the Hungarian delegation exerted at the session. It stated that the issued communique is an important document of that consequent fight, which is carried on by the member states of the Warsaw Treaty for the strengthening of detente, for checking the armaments race, for disarmament and for the protection of the peace and security of Europe.

In agreement with the communique of the Foreign Ministerial Committee, the Hungarian Government voiced its anxiety that NATO wants to continue the armaments race. The previous proposals of the political consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty and the motions elaborated at the Berlin session of the Foreign Ministerial Committee offered the possibility, based on sound considerations, for the immediate commencement of negotiations and the reaching of agreements. The Hungarian Government finds it necessary this time as well to call the attention of the governments of the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty and the public opinion of the world to the fact that the decision for the production and deployment in West Europe of the new-type American medium-range nuclear missiles and the realization of this decision could cause an extremely complicated situation in Europe.

The Hungarian Government is convinced that the favourable reception of the initiatives set down in the communique of the session of the Foreign Ministerial Committee would mean a newer contribution to the preparations for the all-European conference concerned with questions of European military detente and disarmament. The government approves and assists the conceptions set forth by the member states of the Warsaw Treaty on the questions proposed by them for discussion and solving on the methods of the conference's organization. It agrees with the fact that the conceptions of other states were also taken into consideration when they proposed that the concrete measures be investigated in stages and to concentrate the work in the first stage on the confidence strengthening measures, and to determine the questions related to the further stages of the conference later.

The Hungarian Government in harmony with the standpoint of the Foreign Ministerial Committee, attaches great importance to the European Security and Cooperation Conference, to be held in Madrid in 1980. Its determined standpoint is that the conference has to serve the strengthening of detente and security, the strengthening of cooperation. The Hungarian People's Republic wishes to actively contribute to the success of the meeting. It approves that the participating countries reach an agreement already in the preparatory stage concerning in what concrete questions can further steps be taken at the meeting for the expanding of cooperation, for improving the political atmosphere.

It is the firm belief of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic that the realization of the proposals of the Foreign Ministerial Committee would give a new impetus to the process of European detente.

POLISH EDITORIAL REVIEWS WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

AU131025 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 7-8 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial article signed "Stef.": "The Horizon of Military Detente"]

[Text] Only a few times in the postwar period has Europe found itself so obviously at a crossroads as now. Each time the assignment of roles has been repeated: The West has taken action to intensify the division of Europe and to increase the possibility of armed confrontation, and the socialist countries have done everything possible to avert it. Such efforts were successful in the early fifties with regard to the project for the so-called European Army, at the beginning of the sixties with regard to the plan for the so-called NATO Multilateral Nuclear Forces and for making nuclear weapons available to the FRG some 18 months ago with regard to the production of the neutron bomb. On the other hand, the 1954-55 efforts to prevent the remilitarization of West Germany and its inclusion in the Atlantic pact were unsuccessful. It is worth remembering that this failure compelled the socialist states to set up the Warsaw Pact.

Although formally the Warsaw Pact corresponds to NATO and contains a provision for its automatic demise as soon as NATO is dissolved, the entire political practice of the Warsaw Pact's functioni.* in the past 25 years or so has shown that it plays an entirely different role in international relations. The communique of the most recent session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee is the latest proof of that.

The communique includes two subjects. The first is an urgent appeal to NATO states not to adopt next week in Brussels the irreversible decisions that would destroy the foundations for the future negotiations on military detente and disarmament in Europe, because the socialist countries would not be able to participate in negotiations from the "position of strength." The communique shows that a comprehensive decision--both on the production and deployment of the new weapons in some NATO countries (the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium and possibly the Netherlands)--would be very destructive.

The other subject is the detailed development of the proposal for a conference on military detente and disarmament. That reminds us vividly of the first steps toward the CSCE. At that time, too, the socialist countries put forward a specific conference program which was fully open to discussion, which was developed at successive meetings (Prague in 1969 and Bucharest and Warsaw in 1971) and which, following many dodges and maneuvers by the West, finally became the CSCE agenda and the main foundation of the Final Act. Let us hope that it will be so in that case.

The proposal contains a philosophy of detente, which is worthy of attention. It is common knowledge that the CSCE dealt almost exclusively with political detente. The so-called means of creating trust--we have now proposed to expand those means--seek, in keeping with their designation, to disperse mistrust and fears by giving notice of maneuvers, inviting observers and notifying the movement of larger bodies of troops. But those means do not apply to disarmament, because that function was to be exercized by separate negotiations in Vienna, which as we know, have been stalemated for the past 6 years, a situation which the West is stubbornly maintaining. What is more, the Vienna negotiations concern exclusively conventional weapons and troops. [paragraph continues]

Besides, the problem of modernizing nuclear weapons and of rearming Western Europe with them has come to the fore now. That is why the Warsaw Pact proposes new negotiations connected with the implementation of the CSCE Final Act (the Madrid meeting in November 1980 as a platform on which to adopt the necessary decision), but it wants them to be autonomic [autonomiczne] with regard to CSCE. It also wants them to be crucially to the point and to be timed with the SALT III negotiations, which the [Warsaw Pact foreign] ministers propose to begin as soon as SALT II is ratified.

In that way we can formulate a three-pronged, integrated idea of 1) the futher development of political detente; 2) the attack on the issue of military detente in Europe; and 3) the continuation of SALT negotiations on a global scale.

That is a long-term concept, one that is logical and that cannot be refuted by anyone who is really interested in peace in Europe and the world.

GDR'S FISCHER TOASTS WARSAW TREATY FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD052152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1945 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner on Wednesday evening in the Unter den Linden Palace in Berlin in honor of the foreign ministers attending the meeting of the committee [of Warsaw Treaty member states' foreign ministers]. Guests included members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, Guenter Mittag and Werner Jarowinsky; and deputy chairmen of the GDR Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Gerhard Weiss and Herbert Weiz.

Oskar Fischer proposed a toast during the dinner.

Oskar Fischer noted: "The fourth meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states is--as the preceding meetings--totally marked by our coordinated endeavors to further advance detente.

This meeting is taking place at a time when the peoples of the European Continent are faced by the question of whether detente is to be undermined through a new round in the arms race, or whether it can be continued and deepened through effective steps of military detente. As far as we, the states of the Warsaw Treaty are concerned, our reply to this question is unequivocal. Proceeding from the ideals of socialism, from the interests of all peoples, it is: immediate negotiations instead of new arming. The West should therefore reexamine its position and not slam the door."

Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, who on behalf of his colleagues replied to the toast, said: "This meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers proves again that the participating states are aware of the important role played by the Warsaw Treaty Organization in the struggle for the advancement of the process of detente and the strengthening of international security. In the focus of our present talks are such great and pressing tasks as the halting of the arms race as well as the maintenance and continuation of the process of detente. Other important initiatives are marking our meeting which are directed toward the unfolding of military detente and the stimulation of disarmament. Our steps are in full accord with the interests of our peoples, and they express their expectations."

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON NATO MISSILES DECISION

SFRY Government Spokesman

LD131534 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Asked to comment on the decision adopted at the session of NATO ministers of defense and foreign affairs concerning the production of 572 new U.S. nuclear missiles and their deployment in Western Europe, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said at today's press conference:

"Yugoslavia's standpoint in relation to the arms race is well-known. We appraise the decision of the NATO Ministers' Council in the broader context of the moment at which it was taken.

"Our standpoint has always been that a balance of forces in relations between the two blocs must not be realized by an arms race and maintained in an ever-increasing spiral, but should, on the contrary, be realized by the policy of constant reduction in the level of armed forces and armaments on both sides."

Sundic Commentary

LD132014 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary: "What Now After the NATO Ministerial Council's Decision on the Deployment of New U.S. Nuclear Missiles on West European Soil?"]

[Text] As expected, the NATO Ministerial Council passed the decision at its special session in Brussels on the production of 572 new U.S. missiles and their deployment in West Europe. Moscow's warnings were in vain, as was the Soviet Government's decision to withdraw 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks from GDR territory.

At the moment it is very difficult to say whether the NATO decision has lessened the prospects for talks between the two superpowers and the two blocs on disarmament. However, there is no doubt about the fact that world peace has gained nothing from this Western decision and least of all Europe, on whose soil the concentration of arms and military effects is greater than during the final operations of the Allied armies in 1945.

It is also uncertain--though this is not the most essential aspect--whether the NATO decision will upset the balance of forces in central Europe. Many people say that it will not do this because both blocs have such great reserves of nuclear weapons on European soil that they are able to destroy each other several times over.

However, if one bears in mind the Soviet warning that the Warsaw Treaty countries will not remain idle, one may expect with certainty that they will reply in kind to the Brussels decision. The problem could be alleviated to a certain extent if the United States ratifies the so-called SALT II treaty.

The United States' main allies in Europe--excepting France, which is outside the military activities of NATO--have agreed almost unreservedly to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on their territories.

These are Great Britain, the FRG, and Italy. By accepting the U.S. missiles, the above-mentioned countries have also accepted a part of the responsibility for everything that might result from this decision.

For the sake of truth it should be said that the United States allies had no other choice. Membership of a bloc imposes the corresponding kind of behavior regardless of whether or not such behavior is in keeping with national interests. By saying this we are certainly not belittling the significance of the Belgian and Netherlands governments' opposition to the acceptance of the new U.S. missiles, though this will not essentially reduce the U.S. nuclear potential in Europe.

As for the United States, it can only profess ostensible satisfaction with the decision of the special session of the NATO Ministerial Council in Brussels. In the meantime, the deployment of 572 new missiles on the soil of West Europe is achieving practically nothing both in the military and in the political fields. It is true that the United States is better able to endure the arms race because it is richer, but it is quite certain that the world is less and less able to bear this kind of competition between the great powers. Their haggling is threatening everybody's security because it is really difficult to imagine any conflict in central Europe in which the territories of the superpowers would be spared.

The road which the NATO countries have chosen, and any similar road, will never lead to a lasting and stable peace. It is a road which leads to new, wrong turns and to fresh haggling at the expense of other countries. It has once more been shown that the blocs are neither willing nor able to struggle for world peace in the proper manner. Their peace has always been and remains to a great extent a lack of peace for others. After all, a peace under the burden of arms is the kind of peace which can only be maintained by imposition.

Warsaw On Decision

LD140007 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The decision to further militarize West Europe, to produce and deploy on launching sites several hundred new U.S. missiles equipped with nuclear warheads, was not a surprise, but clearly, to suppose is quite different from knowing with certainty. Now that the meeting of Atlantic defense and foreign ministers is over, we know for sure. We do not know for certain all the effects which might follow the NATO decision but we do know that it is an even which threatens to upset the balance of forces on our continent, the balance which is one of the factors in international security because when both sides have the same military potential the danger is smaller than when one of the antagonists has an advantage.

The change in the military situation can also result in a changed political situation, a return of distrust and a slowing down in international cooperation, and another thing: It was anticipated that talks on limitation of nuclear arms in Europe would start soon and that this would have amounted to an extension and development of the Soviet-U.S. SALT negotiations. Now, such talks have been put in question. Soviet politicians have been warning against this contingency.

Such are the risks arising from yesterday's decision to rearm the Atlantic forces. It is true that the production and deployment of several hundred missiles is not an issue for the next few weeks or even months--it will take years.

It is also true that Atlantic countries have proposed talks on arms control and that two NATO countries, Belgium and the Netherlands, have made their agreement to deployment of missiles on their territories contingent upon the results of those talks.

But when taken together with the decision to further militarize Western Europe, the proposal makes a completely different impression. It makes it appear that NATO countries would like to start negotiations from the position of strength, a position of accomplished facts. Therefore, the decision to deploy new missiles is a fact, whereas the readiness to talk is just a declaration.

When the Soviet Union recently put forward its disarmament proposals, when the withdrawal of Soviet troops stationed in the GDR started, one could expect that this concerete proof of good will would persuade the Atlantic countries to give up their plans. The opposite happened and the last month of 1979 has resulted in changes which will adversely affect the future of our continent.

Budapest Comment

LD140100 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Following the Brussels NATO session which ended yesterday evening, Secretary General Luns gave a press conference and announced that NATO had approved the principle of modernizing its nuclear weapons and deploying new U.S medium-range nuclear weapons. According to the secretary general's announcement, the 108 Pershing IIs and the 464 cruise missiles will be deployed in the FRG, Italy and Great Britain. The communique refers only indirectly to the fact that the Netherlands and Belgium have not yet agreed to the missile deployment.

This is a very worrisome decision. Too little time has passed since yesterday's NATO decision to comment in detail, but it is already quite clear that the decision concerning the manufacture and deployment in Western Europe of these nuclear missiles and particularly the implementation of this decision will create an extremely complex situation in Europe. I stress that it is not just the decision but its implementation which will create a very difficult situation, because one must differentiate between che two. The decision has been made but according to U.S. military experts the implementation will require approximately 4 years. Therefore nothing has been lost yet by this NATO decision; the world has not yet collapsed, although naturally there is good cause for concern.

The communique issued on today's session of the Hungarian Government also emphasizes that the recommendations concerning the convening of a European conference on European military detente and disarmament continue to represent a contribution to the continuation of the policy of European peace and security.

The NATO decision opens a new, extremely dangerous phase of the arms race and, if the decision is carried out, the Brussels decision will have destroyed the very bases of the negotiations. The decision has been made, although for the first time in NATO history, amid great debates and resistance. I am thinking not only of the mass movements but also the stance adopted by Denmark and the Netherlands.

I mention in passing, however, that only 15-20 percent of the missiles are intended to be deployed in Belgium and the Netherlands.

Regarding the role of these medium-range missiles in upsetting the equilibrium, I wish to mention only one experience: As soon as man discovered the bow and arrow, the shield was also discovered. There has never been a weapon yet for which a counterweapon was not soon invented. This is also well known in Washington. It follows from this that they cannot hope to regain their former supremacy. All that they wish to achieve with this new rearmament is to stabilize the situation not at the lower level disired by us, but at a higher level. The probable aim with this is to force the Soviet Union and the socialist countries into greater military expenditure, thus making our life more difficult.

BTA Mitev Commentary

AU131424 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 13 Dec 79 AU

["Grave Threat To Peace"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Brussels, December 13 (BTA)--BTA special correspondent, Mr Venelin Mitev, comments:

"In spite of the repeated Soviet proposals for immediate negotiations, in spite of the vigorous protests of the European and world public, the extra general session of the foreign and defence ministers of NATO member-countries decided to deploy 572 U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

"If somebody unfamiliar with history and the latest NATO projects reads the final communique on the NATO session, he will be left with the impression that this is the most peaceful organization in the world, compelled to turn to arms by a 'missile threat from the East'. Besides this, judging by this document the session must have been smooth, with an unanimous final decision to fulfill the Pentagon and NATO plans. The news conference held after the session showed, however, that only Britain, the FRG and Italy accepted these projects without reserve. Belgium and Denmark insisted on a 6-month freezing of the decision in order to start in the meanwhile negotiations with the Warsaw Treaty countries. The Netherlands will voice its position only after two years.

"The communique manifests NATO's paradoxical and hypocritical, ambiguious approach to the problem: First, approval of plans for 'complete arming' and 'updating' must be made and then proposals for negotiations on arms reduction shall be seeked, which all results in the old trick of the one hand acting contrary to the other.

"NATO's latest decision will lead to storing qualitatively new weapon systems in our continent in the next years. These actually are strategical weapons of a principally new class. Their range will enable NATO strategists to cover targets on Soviet territory up to the Volga River. 'Updating' is out of the question after the 180 tactical missiles now in West Germany are to be replaced with 572 strategical missiles, which will be deployed not only in the FRG but in other West European countries as well. The question, obviously, is to increase the number of missiles several times and to introduce them into the military infrastructure of different countries.

"The decision of the NATO Council definitely disrupts the strategical parity of forces, contrary to the provisions of SALT II; then there is absolutely no guarantee that these new missiles will be not put in production after some time in the other NATO countries as well. Some observers direct with good reason the attention to the possibility of selling the U.S. technology on winged missiles to the FRG, in which certain revanchist circles of that country are greatly interested.

The present NATO decision proved once again that the leaders of the North Atlantic pact refuse to answer constructively the Soviet proposals, that they stake on a new escalation of armament, which will enable them to negotiate with the socialist community from the position of force. The deployment of the new missiles in Western Europe will not only disrupt the parity of forces between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, achieved with such an effort, but it will also mark a dangerous step to nuclear escalation.

Comment by CTK

LD131852 Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brussels--On the same day when the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution hailing the SALT II treaty and expressing the hope that SALT III will be worked out in the near future, and one day after the General Assembly adopted, on Czechoslovakia's initiative, a declaration on international cooperation to achieve the objective of disarmament, the North Atlantic pact took a decision with a diametrally different aim--to deploy 572 nuclear medium-range missiles in West European NATO countries.

The decision is regarded as one of the most serious and most controversial in the whole 30-year history of the Atlantic alliance, and can have far-reaching consequences for future developments on the European Continent. And yet NATO countries were among the 35 participants in the 1975 Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation which reached agreement on the need to strive for cooperation between countries with different social systems and to seek ways towards disarmament.

Yesterday's NATO decision contrasts sharply with the proposals made by the Bucharest session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in 1976, that all participants in the Helsinki Conference should pledge not to make first use against one another of nuclear weapons.

This orientation of the socialist countries is also confirmed by their latest concrete steps--the unilateral withdrawal of some Soviet troops and armour from the German Democratic Republic, and the call of Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers, asking the governments of NATO countries not to jeopardize the basis for negotiations which had been built over the postwar years.

The decision to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe runs counter to any confidence-building and adversely affects the atmosphere of international cooperation.

It is by no means possible to regard as a gesture of an attempt to impair one of the factors of stability which has so far made it possible to achieve progress in relaxation of tension.

This factor is the equilibrium which gives both sides enough scope for constructive negotiations on ways to strengthen international security. The decision to deploy U.S. missile systems is an attempt to win superiority, to be able to act from the position of strength.

This was also confirmed by U.S. President James Carter who said that the missile "modernization" program and the massive U.S. arms program for the first half of the 1980's are aimed at winning strategic superiority and at strengthening U.S. influence on world developments.

West European NATO countries have now become mere pawns on the chessboard of the U.S. global policy. In exchange for its possibility to make Western Europe into an outpost in the event of a nuclear war, the United States offers its allies the illusion of a partnership in the possession of the latest nuclear weapons.

The first response to yesterday's NATO decision shows that it is being regarded as being at variance with the vital interests of the continent, including Western Europe, and that it might lead to a new round of the arms race.

Developments over the past thirty years have shown that the countries of the socialist community do not seek superiority but are capable of ensuring their security. Responsible for the danger of a new round of the arms race and higher tension in international relations are those who offer NATO deterrent as a basis for negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

WARSAW RELATES NATO MEETING TO IRANIAN CRISIS

LD132342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Krzysztof Wojna report from Brussels]

[Text] Today, following a 2-day meeting of defense ministers, the foreign affairs ministers of the 15 member countries have started their meeting at NATO headquarters. This is the level at which the main lines of foreign policy are coordinated. For the Americans, the most urgent task is to gain broad support on the Iranian issue. Ever since American hostages fell into Iranian hands, Washington has been demanding that its European allies take an unequivocal stand at its side.

This is why U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown appealed 2 days ago for condemnation of Iranian policy and a declaration in favor of political and economic sanctions. Before coming to Brussels, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance visited several European capitals, also with the idea of involving his allies in his government's Iranian policy. Today Iran was the main topic.

But the issue is not a simple one. For a long time West Europe has been trying not to be identified in the Third World with U.S. interests and this is especially obvious in the Near East. Europeans are much more sensitive than Americans to any disruption in the flow of raw materials, especially crude oil. In addition, many Western politicians think that the situation there is the American's fault.

The U.S. bias in the Arab-Israeli conflict as well as the many years of wideranging help to the shah have inflamed in that region such powerful anti-American feeling that Europeans simply do not want to have anything to do with it. This is why, despite efforts by Vance and Brown, the session agreed to only a general declaration on the Iranian issue, which, while alling for the release of hostages, puts no obligation on European allies.

The NATO foreign ministers end their meeting tomorrow but we already know today that its proceedings did not come up to Washington's expectations.

Although finally approved, the missile program has revealed divisions. On the issue of Iran the United States has gained rather tepid support and Harold Brown's fiery appeals to NATO states for greater enthusiasm in putting into practice the long-term defense plan adopted in May 1978 prove that West Europe is separated from the United States by more than just an ocean.

BULGARIAN DAILY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY DETENTE

AU111027 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

["The West To Take Top Decision"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 11 (BTA)--The NATO plans for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe, which will be discussed at the forthcoming session of the North Atlantic bloc, are subject of a commentary in the TRUD TU organ.

Military detente is of paramount importance for the general process of political detente in the relations between groups of states of different social systems, as is the case with the situation in Europe, TRUD reads. The known proposals voiced by Mr Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin on behalf of the USSR and other states of the socialist community aim at namely achieving a crucial progress in military detente on our continent, but such a prospect cannot be the fruit of unilateral efforts.

What is needed are parctical steps in the same direction on the part of the NATO states as well, in the first place forgetting about the plans to deploy the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The responsibility of the governments of the NATO countries on this matter is extremely high-because it concerns the solution of the security and future, the stability of world peace, TRUD emphasizes.

The stand of the USSR remains constructive and flexible--to start negotiations under the circumstances without delay, without letting any further aggravation of the present situation by making a decision to deploy the missiles in question in Western Europe. To choose this variant means to promote peace, disarmament and detente, the daily concludes.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES NUCLEAR WEAPONS' DEPLOYMENT

AU112111 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Dec. 11 (BTA)--Mr Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian foreign minister, described the plans for the manufacture and deployment of new systems of American medium-range missile-nuclear weapons in West Europe as a NATO attempt to attain military superiority over the countries of the socialist community.

Reporting today at a joint session of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission and the Foreign Relations Council with the State Council on the Bulgarian position on some topical international issues, he stressed that it was urgently necessary to immediately open negotiations.

A decision by NATO to launch the manufacture of these weapons and to deploy them in West Europe once made, would destroy the foundation on which Soviet-proposed negotiations rest.

This would mean the laying down of prior political conditions and therefore is in principle unacceptable for the countries of the socialist community.

Mr Mladenov said that detente was still the main trend in international relations today and that it had been achieved thanks to the efforts of the socialist community countries first of all. He stressed the significance of the proposals put forward by Mr Leonid Brezhnev on October 6 in Berlin for reinforcing this trend.

The foreign minister explained the positions of the socialist countries on the preparation of the Madrid meeting of the signatory-states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, positions which were coordinated at the latest session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

He dwelt in detail on the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty states to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

CSSR EUROPEAN SECURITY, COOPERATION SESSION ADOPTS STATEMENT

LD052208 Prague CTK in English 1904 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Prague--"New U.S. missiles and nuclear weapons in West Europe would dangerously threaten peace," said a statement of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation which was adopted at a session of the enlarged presidium of the committee here on Wednesday.

"Such a step could not be qualified otherwise than as an attempt to tilt the balance of military forces, now existing in Europe, a fact admitted even by the highest representatives of the U.S. and other NATO countries."

The statement pointed out the historical importance of the Soviet peace proposals--unilateral reduction of the strength of Soviet troops and weapons in the GDR and the Soviet willingness to wage talks on reducing the number of medium-range missiles if the NATO gives up its dangerous plan. The realization of the plan would mean substantial deterioration of the international situation and threatening of the very bases of security and peace in Europe and the whole world. Such a step would be at gross variance with the Helsinki Final Act.

The military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty countries is defensive and the countries' armies are destined purely for defence, the statement went on.

"New NATO missiles...would mean not only the unleashing of a new round of the arms race which would be in vain and which would cost immense material and energy sources needed necessarily by mankind for its development. The new round of the arms race would also kill the hopefully developing relations of peaceful cooperation in Europe."

The Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation appealed to the peace-loving people of the whole world to press on their governments not to allow the implementation of the dangerous plans of the Pentagon and NATO. It expressed solidarity with all those who now resolutely demonstrate in West European towns against the new militaristic plans, the statement added.

TALKS BEGIN WITH TURKEY ON PREVENTING ILLEGAL COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

TA131752 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Dec 79 TA

[Text] Turkish and Bulgarian delegations have started their third round of talks aimed at preventing illegal commercial relations between the two countries. The Turkish delegation at the talks, which are being held in Sofia, is headed by Nurver Nurec, the director general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry Bilateral Economic Relations Department. The first round of these talks was held in Sofia last December and the second round in Ankara in February 1979. The present talks, which began in Sofia today, will last 4 days.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER KHRISTOV ENDS VISIT TO BELGIUM

AU132025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 13 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The official visit to Belgium by Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, has ended. Minister Khristov visited Belgium at the invitation of Lucien Outers, minister of foreign trade and scientific policy. A protocol on the basic means of developing bilateral economic relations was signed. The protocol attributes special attention to industrial production-sharing, scientific-technical cooperation and the possibilities of constructing joint industrial plants.

The Belgium national center of foreign trade invited Minister Khristo Khristov to a business discussion with almost 80 noted industrialists on the questions of Bulgaria's economic policy and its economic policy and its economic relations with West European countries.

DAILY DEFENDS PRICE INCREASES AS 'CORRECTIVE'

AU071800 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

["Prices in Bulgaria"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 7 (BTA)--"The corrections of the home prices in Bulgaria was dictated by the negative consequences stemming from the failure to take into consideration the price trends in the international markets and their influence on the mechanism of national price formation", reads Mr Slavcho Sirakov's article in the ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME paper.

Emphasizing the high rates of economic growth of Bulgaria, the author points out that the securing of these rates is connected with the use of large quantities of various raw and other materials and with the updating of machinery and equipment.

"The proportion of raw materials and other materials in the cost of Bulgarian industrial production is about 80 percent, and the bulk of the industrial raw materials used (over 98 per cent of the crude oil, nearly 100 per cent of the natural gas, 50 per cent of ferrous ore, over 35 per cent of the coal) is imported", it is noted in the article.

Pointing out that the causes for the rise of the prices of the raw materials in the international capitalist markets are of a constant and law-governed character, the author indicates the more rapid rise of the prices of industrial raw materials in comparison with those of consumer goods.

"In the 1973-1979 period the prices of industrial raw materials have increased 5.5 times (of crude oil nine-fold), whilst the prices of consumer goods have risen 2.5 times.

This disproportion has led to a 'reverse scissors' in Bulgaria's home prices since industrial raw materials prevail in her imports, and farm produce and foodstuffs in her exports", Mr Sirakov writes.

He points out that the interruption of the link between the international and home prices in Bulgaria, the putting in of raw and other materials and the introduction of equipment in production at 1970 prices which do not reflect their international level, has led to the emergence of a number of economic deformations: Incorrect formation of the size of material expenditure and the costs of products for the home and foreign market, lowering of the role of prices as an economic lever, the creation of an erroneous picture of the efficiency of the production and export of the different goods.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES OKRUG AGRARIANS ON AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES

AU102012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a greetings message to the okrug leaderships and agrarians of the Varna, Burgas, Ruse, Razgrad, Silistra and Shumen okrugs. The message expresses most cordial greetings and gratitude on the great successes in agriculture during 1979 and the worthy fulfillment of the obligation to sell to the state grain, sunflower, soybeans and beans. The important successes are a result of the active organizational work of the party, state, economic and public organizations and cadres and the selfless work of agricultural workers, mechanical equipment operators and specialists, the most rational utilization of the soil, broad application of scientific achievements, front-ranking experience, new technology and the complete utilization of our agricultural reserves, the message reads.

The successes which have been reached in agriculture and fulfillment of the obligation to the state are yet further convincing proof that the agrarian workers of your okrugs support the BCP policy with worthy deeds and ardently implement the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference on high quality and effectiveness of production.

I would like to express my deep confidence, the message reads, that in 1980 and during the Eighth 5-Year Plan you will continue with new energy and increase the struggle for even greater achievements in agriculture and especially in grain production. I am also convinced that your noble example will be viewed as an example by agrarian workers throughout the country.

BRIEFS

MISHEV AT TU CELEBRATION--On 13 December Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, took part in a festive meeting at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall, marking the 60th anniversary of the Agrarian and Food Industry Workers' Trade Union. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 13 Dec 79 AU]

CARTER'S PLAN TO INCREASE ARMS BILL LINKED TO SALT, MIDDLE EAST

LD131515 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Only a few hours after the decision of the NATO Council to deploy new types of nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, U.S. President James Carter announced an extensive plan for the all-round strengthening of the U.S. Armed Forces in the first half of the eighties. The basis of the defense policy of the United States will be an increase in the defense budget by almost 5 percent annually. As early as the next financial year which begins on 1 October 1980, arms spending in the United States is to increase by a full $18 billion, and reach $157 billion.

At a Washington gathering of the foremost U.S. enterpreneurs, the President spoke about the main forms of strengthening the U.S. Army over the next 5 years. He noted that the increased state allocations for military spending are to insure in particular the introduction of new modern offensive weapons with nuclear warheads. It is above all a matter of the production of cruise missiles, MX mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles, and Trident class nuclear submarines. Further, they are to provide for the creation of a new naval flotilla capable of supplying heavy arms to three brigades of marines, and of a new squadron of heavy military transport aircraft capable of conveying tanks and armored personnel carriers to all parts of the world. The increased allocations for armaments are also earmarked for the increased setting up of so-called intervention forces, 110,000 men strong, which will, in the case of need, be used in crisis spots.

In putting the case for the extensive armaments program, Carter used two main arguments. Above all he said that the armaments effort of the United States was a response to the strengthening of the military arsenal of the Soviet Union, which is an allegation which is repeated with inexorable regularity in every U.S. official document devoted to the unpopular siphoning off of finances from the budget weighed down by a heavy state debt. Although the President referred to the SALT II treaty with only a few words, there can be no doubt that by raising defense spending Carter hopes to win the votes of a number of influential senators who intend to support the treaty only at the cost of budget compensations. The other argument used by the President for increased armaments was the tension in U.S.-Iranian relations. It is beyond doubt that the U.S. Government is making use of the dispute with Iran to justify not only the reinforcement of its air and naval forces in this area, but also a new approach of the United States to political changes in developing countries and other parts of the world.

AP notes that Carter devoted part of his speech also to the military situation in Europe. He said literally that after the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles the West will be able to neogtiate with the Warsaw Pact on the basis of strength. In conclusion President Carter drew attention to the fact that the increase in the defense budget of the United States will inevitably call for sacrifices from the American people.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD132050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received at Prague Castle the USSR minister of foreign trade, Nikolay Patolichev. In the course of a friendly and comradely conversation the two sides voiced an appreciation of the successful and all-round development of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

They also examined topical questions and concrete proposals for a further development of economic cooperation next year and, primarily in the years 1981-1985. At the close of the meeting Comrade Gustav Husak presented to Comrade Nikolay Patolichev the Order of the Republic awarded to him in recognition of merit for the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation. The meeting of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Gustav Husak, with USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev was attended by Lubomir Strugal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier.

INDRA CHAIRS SESSION OF FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM

LD132106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Federal Assembly Presidium at its 20th meeting chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly today assessed the fulfillment of the tasks of the federal assembly over the past year.

The Presidium noted that in this year the Federal Assembly continued its legislative, control and initiative activities whereby it considerably contributed to the successful realization of the policy of the CPCZ. Considerable attention was paid to international political questions. It was noted at the meeting that the plan of work of the Federal Assembly for 1980, also proceeds from the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. It is oriented on the main tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The plan responds to the actual needs of the development of our society and to the creation of conditions for efficient work of deputies at constituencies.

By its foreign political activity the Federal Assembly will contribute to the realization of the basic principles of the Czechoslovak foreign policy formulated by the 15th CPCZ Congress in the interests of strengthening peace, security and cooperation between peoples.

TU OFFICIAL NOTES ADVANTAGES, LIMITS OF ZLOBIN METHOD

AU131014 [Editorial Report AU] Prague PRACE in Czech on 11 December on page 5 carries a 600-word article by Jaroslav Vesecky, chairman of the Ceske Budejovice Civil Construction Works Trade Union Committee, entitled "To Create Conditions for Innovative Methods: The Zlobin Method Helps Us."

Vesecky says that despite its "indisputable" merits, the Zlobin method has been "only partially successful because the extent of its utilization has thus far been limited. In our national enterprise, 271 employees are working according to the Zlobin method."

Continuing, Vesecky says that "the problems particularly connected with material-technical supply are a serious enemy of this highly efficient work method. In connection with the wider application of the Zlobin method we must also not ignore its fairly considerable demands on administrative work pertaining to the conclusion of contracts, running evaluation and the overall assessment when work has been finished." If the Zlobin method is to find a wider application, "the collectives of the brigades of socialist labor themselves will have to participate much more actively than to date in the preparations for its realization. The current view 'give us all the necessary conditions and we will do the job on time' should increasingly belong to the past," Vesecky says.

SETTING UP OF U.S. RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE SCORED

AU131016 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[G.P. commentary: "Fire Brigade That Starts Fires--Pentagon Builds Up Invasion Corps for 'Crisis Areas'"]

[Text] Usually it is the task of a fire brigade to put out fires or to prevent the outbreak of fire. The "firebrigade" which we deal with here aims at exactly the opposite. It is a military fire brigade made in USA, and it is to be sent anywhere where American imperialism sees its power and profit interests threatened.

Already around the middle of this year, the Carter administration had given the green light for the creation of the so-called intervention force destined for armed interference of the United States in the Near and Middle East, in Southeast Asia, and in Africa and Latin America. According to press reports, the overall size of the intervention force is to number more than 100,000 men in combat and reinforcement troops. It will be set up by members of the army, navy and air force and is expected to be able to be self-sufficient for several weeks "in the event of crisis."

The ill-famed U.S. Marines are to become the spearhead of this intervention corps. As a pilot commando of the intervention force, so to speak, 45,000 soldiers and officers are being gathered who can be sent overseas at short notice in case Washington should feel that there is an emergency. The bases of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and Okinawa were chosen as operation bases by the Pentagon. From there, thousands of kilometers from the United States, the marines are expected to "protect the vital interests of the United States," as the administration formulates it, preferably below the threshold of full-scale war. The French paper L'AURORE comments: "This boils down to waging a semi-war wherever it might be necessary..."

This "necessity" is deduced by certain parts of the American leading circles from their preposterous role as the world's policeman. Wherever events develop in a way that is not agreeable to the United States, the Pentagon generals seize the big stick, and threaten international security. Imperialism does not want to accept that its sphere of influence is shrinking, that the peoples are more and more strongly insisting on their right to national self-determination. With the help of the infamous leathernecks' bayonets, imperialism tries to prevent the progressive changes which are a reality. The toppling of the shah regime and the Pol Pot clique, the victorious popular uprising in Nicaragua and the strengthening of the struggle of the national liberation movements in southern Africa do not fit into the imperialistic concept of the world.

Therefore, the United States resorts to "gunboat diplomacy." This is a policy which is not only cynical and anachronistic, but also dangerous. The course of world history, it is known, does not usually stick to imperialist "theories", and "semi-wars" are usually attacks on peace as a whole. Moreover, the arsonists who today try to dissemble behind the epithet fire brigade should consider the following: In the past they invariably burned their own fingers in fires which they laid and fanned in various parts of the world. They were not and will not be able to suppress the will and determination of the peoples to take their fate into their own hands.

MUECKENBERGER SPEAKS ON TIES WITH USSR AT BERLIN MEETING

AU131313 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Dec 79 p 2 AU

["Basic Branch of German-Soviet Friendship Society Draws Balance Sheet of its Activity: Erich Mueckenberger Speaks at Annual Meeting"]

[Summary] Berlin (ND)--"Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and president of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship [DSF], was a cordially welcomed guest at the annual meeting of the 8 May DSF Basic Branch of the Berlin Lichtenberg 47 residential district on Monday [10 December] afternoon. 'We want to further enhance the splendor of each of our basic branches,' he stated. 'In whatever we do we can always proceed from the stable positions of what has been achieved in socialist building in the GDR, not least thanks to the fraternal relations with the Soviet Union.'

"The speaker pointed out the profound love for peace inherent in socialism as well as the responsibility for human rights that it defends. In this context Erich Mueckenberger explained how consistently the socialist states are implementing the Berlin peace initiative."

In his accountability report Alexander Gruettner, reelected chairman of the DSF Basic Branch, which comprises 38 members, explained how the members are acting in the spirit of consolidating the friendship ties between the USSR and the GDR. Close relations exist with the Valentina Tereshkova secondary school, with units of the national people's and Soviet armies. This year more than 60 events were held, including fireside talks and city tours with Soviet guests. Meetings with boys and girls of a Soviet school and a literary afternoon devoted to Arkadiy Gaydar are also planned.

WEST BERLIN AGENT SENTENCED TO 9 YEARS IN PRISON

AU131337 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 11 December 1979 the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk Court sentenced Dietmar Strube, agent of the criminal Lampl gang from Berlin (West), to 9 years imprisonment because of crimes against Paragraph 105 of the penal code.

The agent, who has had several previous convictions, was deeply involved repeatedly in the planning of hostile actions against the GDR under misuse of the transit agreement. To this end, he had let himself be recruited by Lampl's agency Chief Rolf Breitfeld for the criminal gang. Breitfeld specifically instructed Strube to carry out subversive actions in violation of the sovereignty, and abusing the territories of the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania. In preparation of his crimes the agent spied on the control procedures at the border checkpoints of socialist states.

The agent also took advantage of his direct contacts with West Berlin authorities to have other persons participating in these crimes screened by intelligence services to establish their "reliability," and he faked West Berlin identity papers.

BRIEFS

SYMPOSIUM ON LEGISLATIVE QUESTIONS--"Components of the legislative process and their influence on the social effectiveness of law in the socialist society" is the topic of the third Berlin symposium on legal theory opened on Tuesday by Dr Wolfgang Weichelt at the GDR Academy of Sciences. Jurists of the GDR, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Hungary are participating. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST NOTES NEUTRAL OBSERVERS TO VISIT TEHRAN HOSTAGES

LD140938 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Neutral foreign observers can go to Tehran soon to examine the situation of the hostages held in the U.S. Embassy. The students occupying the building said that they would comply with Ayatollah Khomeyni's instructions and would let the observers into the building. A U.S. Government spokesman expressed satisfaction with the decision.

It has been reported in the meantime that the U.S. 7th Fleet is fully prepared and ready for any possible action in the region of Iran.

LAZAR RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

LD132324 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received the Soviet minister of internal affairs, Army Gen Nikolay Shchelokov. Present at the meeting were Janos Borbanoi, deputy premier; Sandor Racz, departmental head at the MSZMP Central Committee; and Andras Benkei, minister of the interior.

This morning the Soviet minister of internal affairs laid wreaths at the monuments of Hungarian and Soviet heroes.

USSR'S DEMICHEV ENDS VISIT AFTER COMMISSION SESSION

LD131446 Budapest MTI in English 0601 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 12 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, held talks with Petr Demichev, culture minister of the Soviet Union, on Wednesday in Budapest at the HSWP CC headquarters. Petr Demichev arrived in Hungary to attend the 16th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Cultural Cooperation Commission.

The cordial, comradely meeting was attended by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC.

Petr Demichev left Budapest on Wednesday evening.

COMMUNIQUE OF 6 DECEMBER MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

AU111330 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Dec 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Communique on the 6 December Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 6 December the MSZMP Central Committee held a session presided over by Comrade Janos Kadar, in addition to the members of the Central Committee. Also participating in the session were: The chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee; the heads of the departments of the Central Committee; the first secretaries of the country party committee; the secretaries of the Budapest Party Committee; the secretaries of the National Trade Union Council; the members of the Council of Ministers; the chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board; the chairman of the Central Statistics Office; and the chief editors of the central daily papers.

The Central Committee discussed and approved:

A report, submitted by Comrade Ferenc Havasi, on the expected fulfillment of the 1979 plan for the people's economy and a proposal, also submitted by Comrade Ferenc Havasi, concerning the guiding principles of the 1980 plan for the people's economy and state budget.

I.

The Central Committee reviewed topical aspects of the work of economic construction. It established that our people are successfully working to accomplish the tasks of the 1979 plan for the people's economy. It highly valued the initiative of the collectives of working people, the socialist work competition launched in honor of the party's 12th congress and the 35th anniversary of our country's liberation, a competition that has assumed countrywide proportions.

During 1979, the people's economy has been developing fundamentally in conformity with economic-political objectives, despite a less favorable than expected development of some economic conditions. We have attained promising results in improving the equilibrium of the people's economy, including primarily that of foreign trade.

Economic direction has become more resolute and substantive. A considerable section of the organizations pursuing an economic activity has understood the demands and is beginning to adapt itself to the stricter conditions. The reduction of domestic utilization was instrumental in the improvement of the equilibrium of the people's economy. The efficiency and competitiveness of production and the product structure have not improved as much as they should and could have done.

The following can be established about the fulfillment of the 1979 plan for the people's economy thus far:

1. The gross national product--primarily because of the agricultural shortfall and the diminishment of the increase of industrial production--is expected to increase, instead of the estimated 3-4 percent, by 1.0-1.5 percent. For this reason, instead of the planned reduction by 1 percent, domestic utilization will have to be reduced by approximately 4 percent.

--Industrial production will grow slower than the estimated 4 percent. It is now estimated that industrial production will grow by 2.5-3.0 percent. Industrial production is adapting itself better than previously to opportunities for sales and purchases and its increase is more varied according to enterprises. Enterprises expanding profitable exports and flexibly adapting themselves to domestic requirements are increasing their production. The growth rate of work productivity exceeds that of production.

--The production of the building industry is expected to increase to the planned extent --approximately 2 percent. Symmetry between building requirements and the capacity of the building industry is improving. The implementation of current investments has accelerated. The ratio of renewal and maintenance work has increased.

--Because of inclement weather, agricultural production will be lower than planned. Agricultural production will be the same as in 1978. Plant production has declined by 2-3 percent. Considerably less breadcrop and somewhat more corn than planned have been produced. The livestock breeding sector has produced approximately 2 percent more. Appropriate measures have been implemented by the organs of direction and by enterprises to insure an undisturbed supply of fodder. The increase of livestock and the production and procurement of animals for slaughter and animal products exceed the planned targets.

--With only minor snags, the transport enterprises are satisfying the freight and passenger transportation requirements.

2. Investments are essentially being implemented according to plan. The state investments are being implemented in conformity with estimates, while enterprise investments are becoming more moderate. Inventory management has improved and the rate of the increase of inventories has been considerably reduced.

3. The overall number of employed persons has remained constant. However, employment figures for industry--and particularly the building industry--have decreased while the figures for the transport and trade industries have increased. Favorable changes are emerging in workforce management. With the support of party and social organs, measures for improving workforce management are being implemented at an increasing number of enterprises.

4. The standard of living has developed in conformity with the possibilities of the people's economy and the effectiveness of economic activity. If we include the increase of incomes connected with the July 1979 price measures, average earnings will have increased 7.5-8.7 percent, cash social apportionments 18 percent and per capita income 9.5-10 percent. The consumer price level will have increased approximately 9 percent. As a result of all this, the real wages of workers and employees and the real earnings of the working people of producer cooperatives will decrease, on a countrywide average, by 1.0-1.5 percent, while per capita income will be somewhat above that of 1978.

The population's consumption of goods will have increased 2 percent. The supply of goods is fundamentally balanced and the commercial system has expanded. There is, however, a shortage of certain industrial goods and building materials.

According to the plan, 88,000-90,000 dwellings will be built; 4,800 day nurseries and 22,000 kindergartens will be completed and 1,160 general school classrooms and 1,800 hospital beds will be created. This will contribute to the improvement of living conditions. Cultural, health and social care for the population is improving.

5. Our country's international economic relations have continued to expand. Our cooperation is strengthening and our production relations are developing with the CEMA countries, primarily with the Soviet Union. In trade accounted for in rubles, exports are increasing more rapidly than planned--7-8 percent--and imports are increasing more moderately than estimated--by 2 percent. We are fulfilling our interstate obligations.

In conformity with the requirements of the improvement of the foreign trade balance, exports accounting for currencies other than rubles are expanding more dynamically than estimated--14 percent--and imports are decreasing, according to the plan, by approximately 5 percent. The fact that the balance sheet of the foreign trade turnover comes close to the provisions of the plan is a considerable achievement.

6. As a result of the modification of economic regulators and the reduction of subsidies, the portion of the net social income concentrated in the state budget has slightly increased. Institutes with their own budgets have pursued their economic activities more economically. The measures implemented during the year that regulate the use of cars owned by public institutions, the acquisition of office furniture, the commissioning of publications, the staging of events and official journeys at home and abroad serve rational economizing in the management of enterprises and institutes.

II.

The Central Committee is of the opinion that further improving the equilibrium of foreign trade and maintaning the present standard of living should be the main goal of the plan for the people's economy in 1980. To this end, the favorable trends that developed in 1979 must be strengthened. A discerning development of production and an intensification of rational economizing constitute a key aspect of further work. In the direction and implementation of economic work, the main effort must be concentrated on enhancing the effectiveness of production, accelerating the necessary structural changes, incorporating technical development and intensifying international competitiveness. Making greater progress in reducing and eliminating uneconomical activities and sources of losses is an indispensable prerequisite.

A further reduction of domestic utilization and accumulation, primarily through a more discerning restraint of investment, is an important requirement.

On the basis of all this, the Central Committee consents to the Council of Ministers finalizing the 1980 plan for the people's economy and submitting the state budget to the National Assembly in accordance with the following major provisions:

Major Provisions for 1980 in Percentages of 1979

Gross National Product	103.0-103.5
Domestic Utilization	99.0
Industrial Production	103.5-104.0
Countrywide Building-Assembly Output	97.0-97.5
Output of Agricultural Products	105.0-105.5
Investments in Socialist Sector	95.0-96.0
Per Capita Real Income	100.0
Consumption of the Population	101.0-101.5

1. Increasing production with greater effectiveness is a fundamental prerequisite for improving the equilibrium of the people's economy. A rational economizing of materials and energy should assist a slower increase of material expenditures than that of production. [paragraph continues]

The production of efficiently operating enterprises should continue to develop dynamically. Workforce management must be improved and the availability of the manpower necessary for economical production must be insured.

--Industrial production should be judiciously increased in accordance with domestic and international marketing possibilities and requirements of effectiveness. The production of enterprises capable of competitive exporting and an economical substitution for imports should increase more rapidly. Organs of direction should be more resolute in demanding a profitable management and the transformation of the production structure from low-efficiency and uneconomical enterprises. Cooperation between enterprises should be made more systematic through a scheduled accomplishment of tasks, adherence to contractual discipline and a strengthening of collaboration in production.

--Symmetry should be improved between the capacity of the building industry and financially sound demand. Productivity and quality should be improved and contractual discipline and adherence to schedules should also be improved through a better organization of construction jobs. The implementation of investments improving the equilibrium of the people's economy should be accelerated.

--In conformity with the objectives of the people's economy, agricultural production should be adapted to domestic demand and possibilities for economical exporting.

State farms and producer cooperatives must take even better advantage of their conditions for production. Plant growing should be increased 10-11 percent. Output should be further increased by using synthetic fertilizers in accordance with the productive capacity of the soil, taking better advantage of organic fertilizer, using high-yield varieties and careful and organized work. The standard of livestock breeding should be maintained through a better use of fodder. Agricultural enterprises should pay more attention to the use of secondary products in feeding and should improve the husbandry of grassland and pastures. Household plots and ancillary farms must be assured of a continuous fodder supply.

--Transportation must satisfy the requirements of the people's economy. Railway freight transportation should be expanded more rapidly than the average expansion. In highway transportation, unjustified deadhead runs should be eliminated and the freight vehicles of public bodies should be better utilized.

2. The standard of living is developing on the basis of the results that have been achieved and in conformity with the country's economic possibilities. Increasing the effectiveness of production is an indispensable prerequisite for maintaining the standard of living. Wages should serve as an incentive for better work and should be more closely linked to performance and the results of organs pursuing an economic activity. An above-average wage development will be possible only where the effectiveness of work and staff management considerably improve.

In 1980, as compared with 1979, the per capita real income, on a countrywide average, remains on the same level. Not counting the effect of the July 1979 price and income measures, which will be felt in 1980 as well, the average earnings of workers and employees will increase by 4.5 percent and the consumer price level will increase--as a result of central price measures and the development of market conditions--by 3.7 percent. [paragraph continues]

As compared with the second half of 1979, following a temporary decrease, real wages and real earnings respectively will increase, on a countrywide average, by 0.5 percent.

The plan estimates a 1.0-1.5 percent increase in the population's consumption of goods and envisages an even supply of goods. The state and cooperative trade and service system must be further expanded. Organs of direction and producer and trade enterprises must pay particular attention to insuring an appropriate supply of goods and to reducing the scope of goods in short supply.

In 1980, to improve the living conditions of the population, 82,000 dwellings and 1,300 general school classrooms must be built and 4,700 day nurseries, 20,800 kindergartens and 3,500 hospital facilities must be created.

3. Compared with this year, the total volume of investments must be reduced in a differentiating manner by 4-5 percent. It will be possible to spend 183-184 billion forints on investments in the socialist sector. New large-scale state investments cannot be initiated. The pace of the implementation of a few large-scale investments--presently at an early stage of completion--must be slowed down. With the exception of the construction of hospitals and general school classrooms, comprehensive special-purpose investments will have to be reduced.

Enterprises and cooperatives should use their investment resources primarily for accelerating and completing the development and renovation projects that are in progress. The state subsidization of enterprise investments should be reduced. A large portion of investment credits should be spent on the expansion of the production of easily exportable products.

The accomplishment of investment objectives requires consistent state direction and increased control. The measures serving an improvement of inventory management must be consistently implemented. The development of cooperation among enterprises, phasing out of superfluous inventories constitute an indispensable prerequisite.

4. In the development of our international economic relations, we are relying primarily on the pursuit of planned economic relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the CEMA countries, mutual fulfillment of the assumed obligations and the expansion of trade. In trade accounted for in rubles, exports and imports should increase to an essentially identical extent--by 5-6 percent.

In foreign trade accounted for in currencies other than rubles, the fundamental task remains to vigorously improve the equilibrium. We will continue to rapidly expand our economic cooperation with the developing countries. On the basis of mutual advantage, we will further expand our economic relations with the economically advanced capitalist countries.

In foreign trade activity, simultaneously with an intensification of exports, efforts must be made to improve the composition of products and profitability, to insure a flexible adaptation to market conditions and to increase foreign currency receipts.

5. The expenditures and revenues of the state budget should develop in conformity with the provisions of the plan for the people's economy. Expenditures allotted to accumulation should be reduced in the state budget.

The increase of social public expenditures should be adapted better than before to the country's economic means. Economizing should also be consistently enforced in economic activity according to a budget. In health, educational and social institutions that provide basic care for the population, maintaining the standard of care must be insured also through a better utilization of the possibilities.

6. The Central Committee is convinced that a consistent application of the economic regulators coming into force on 1 January 1980, bringing the price system effectively into play and a gradual reduction of the temporary concessions will promote economic clearsightedness and a differentiated development--in accordance with our objectives--of our economic units.

The Central Committee emphasized: The prevalence of the demands of the plan at all levels of direction and implementation is an indispensable prerequisite for our progress. To this end, improving the economic equilibrium, dynamically increasing economical production and exports, accelerating the transformation of the structure of production, vigorously reducing uneconomical activities, using investment resources in conformity with economic-political objectives and in a differentiating manner and strict economizing must be in the center of economic-directional, organizational and political work.

--The government organs should take the measures needed for the implementation of the plan for the people's economy in good time and progressively, and insure their consistent implementation. Through coordinated work, the organs of economic direction should foster the development of positive processes that serve the creation of an equilibrium of the people's economy and strictly enforce the uniform requirements laid down in the regulators.

--The enterprises, cooperatives and councils should make their plans in conformity with the plan for the people's economy. Flexible adaption to market requirements and an intensive economizing with materials and energy is the main task of every economic unit. They should take specific measures to increase economic efficiency more rapidly, improve plant and labor organization and take better advantage of working hours.

--The Central Committee is convinced that the targets of the 1980 plan for the people's economy are attainable through the joint effort of our people, the steadfastness and initiatives of the working people and the stimulating force of the socialist work competition. Therefore, it is indispensable that the working people be informed of the economic-political objectives inherent in the plan for the people's economy and local tasks at every unit operating in production and the economy. Their suggestions should be solicited and the working people's work movements in production should be supported. Also in the future, the pledges of collectives and socialist brigades should be aimed, in conformity with the plan for the people's economy, at improving the effectiveness and economical nature of production, rational economizing with materials and energy, increasing the production of goods that can be sold well on domestic and foreign markets, strengthening discipline with regard to cooperation, and adhering to delivery contracts. It is important that heads of enterprises, in collaboration with party and social organs, should insure the prerequisites necessary for the fulfillment of pledges.

--The party's organs and organizations should assist the working masses in understanding and actively supporting our economic-political objectives. [paragraph continues]

They should make them aware of the fact that better work than heretofore is required to retain our results and consolidate our achievements. The communists should facilitate the fulfillment of plans through setting a good personal example.

The press, television and radio should publicize more endeavors that flexibly adapt themselves to the new conditions and enable the public to understand and realitstically appraise our economic position.

The Central Committee requests the mass organizations and social organs to contribute to a successful accomplishment of our economic tasks by mobilizing their members.

The Central Committee reviewed the status of preparations for the 12th congress and approved its plan of work for 1980.

The Central Committee has relieved Comrade Karoly Grosz, head of a Central Committee department who has been elected first secretary of the Borsod County Party Committee, of his assignment as department chief.

COMMUNIST, WORKERS' PARTIES END CONFERENCE ON RELATIONS

LD141010 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 13 (MTI)--The meeting of representatives of 29 communist and workers' parties ended in Tihany, western Hungary, on Thursday. The participants of the 3-day conference exchanged views and experiences in a constructive and comradely atmosphere about current issues of the relations between communists and social democrats and about perspectives of the continued struggle for international peace, security and social progress. The work of the closing session was attended by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP CC, made the opening lecture at the conference. Leading officials of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department and of the Institute for Social Sciences took part in the debate on behalf of the HSWP.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL VISIT--On Tuesday [11 December], Queen Juliana of the Netherlands received at a farewell visit Anna Bebrits, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the Hague, who will permanently return home from her post. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Dec 79 p 8 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH INDONESIA--A Hungarian economic delegation led by Sandor Udvardi, deputy minister of foreign trade, had talks in Indonesia between 3 and 5 December. During his talks, the deputy minister was received by the Indonesian ministers of trade and cooperatives and industries. Through discussions with various state institutes, the Chamber of Commerce and private enterprises, many possibilities were discovered for Hungarian participation in the development of the health system, the expansion of electric power production and the modernization of the industry of Indonesia. The talks were attended by Dr Imre Uranovicz, our country's ambassador accredited to Indonesia. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Dec 79 p 5 AU]

U.S. INCREASES PRESSURE ON IRAN BY REDUCING DIPLOMATIC CORPS

LD132302 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glaibski]

[Text] Washington, 13 Dec, PAP--Another step in the escalation of pressure on Iran has been the decision to drastically diminish the number of diplomats and personnel of Iranian posts in the United States. Until now, the posts have been employing a total of 218 persons in its (embassy) in Washington and consultates in New York, San Francisco, Chicago and Houston. As from now, only 35 of them will be allowed to stay in the United States. The remaining personnel must leave the U.S. within the next five days. The Immigration and Naturalization Service keeps carrying out reviews to examine the status of an estimated 50,000 Iranians who study in American colleges and universities. In accordance with the decision of the administration, which has been suspended by the Supreme Court [as received] [words indistinct] in keeping with U.S. Constitution, all Iranian students who have violated the terms of their visas or discontinued their studies would be deported to Iran.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES

AU131413 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 11 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[PAP report: "Market Supplies"]

[Text] The coming Christmas is a difficult time for trade. The regular increases in the population's incomes, the failure of some branches of the economy to fulfill the plan for market supplies and the traditionally intensive demand for goods in the second half of December make it necessary not only to amass ample extra quantities of goods, but also to insure efficient supplies for and the effective performance of the trade network.

The 10 December session of the Market Supplies Committee Presidium of the Council of Ministers was devoted to those problems. Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka chaired the session. The session devoted particular attention to the goods whose purchase has been especially difficult this year because of poor supplies. To avoid such difficulties in the pre-Christmas period many organizational measures have been taken, including, among others, the procurement of necessary stocks and addtional purchases abroad. This month the supply of meat and better brands of smoked meat preserves will be larger than last December. It is expected that the supply of dairy produce and poultry will be improved within the next few days. The situation of the food market should be better this year than last. The pre-Christmas period is also characterized by increased demand for industrial goods. As the session stressed, the trade network has made intensive efforts to increase the stocks of attractive goods, especially those that are in particular demand before Christmas. The session demonstrated that during its preparations for the pre-Christmas period the trade network took advantage of the considerable practical knowledge gained in the previous years. However, there is no doubt that, despite the efforts of traders, the shortages of some groups of goods will not be eliminated before Chirstmas. Consistent improvements in that regard, as Zdzislaw Kurowski, Central Committee Secretariat member and head of the Department of Light Industry, Trade and Consumption said, will be one of the main lines of activity in 1980, aside from efforts to increase the effectiveness of economic management and to deal with foreign trade problems. The draft national socioeconomic plan has taken that into account.

OIL INDUSTRY PROGRAM TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

AU131322 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 13 Dec 79 AU

["Oil Industry--Ambitious Projects"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/12/1979--In 1980, the Romanian oil industry will register an over 800,000 tons production increase. To this end, the programme for the last year of the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan period stipulates special measures for a 32-33 per cent crude recovery degree. Likewise, envisaged is the concentration of geological prospecting works on areas proved to have broadest prospects, both at great and at average depths, particularly in the western part of Romania and on the continental plateau of the Black Sea.

In the 1981-1985 period, it is provided for by intensifying geological prospecting, to bring to the force oil reserves 10-15 million tons bigger than those initially stipulated. Drilling at great depth will be extended, the Romanian oil workers being trained to drill down to 7-8,000 m. Likewise, modern technologies of recovering the crude from deposits will be applied, like polymers and micellary solutions injection, which will lead to a high recovery degree--45-50 per cent.

As the data of the energy research and development programme for 1981-1990 prove, Romania's oil and gas output will be limited in order to maintain an adequate level ensuring geological reserves. The final factor of recovering the crude from deposits will rise from 37 percent in 1986 to some 40 percent in 1990. Special attention will be paid to steadily limit the use of oil and gases in burning processes. Research works will be intensified for introducing new types of carburants, synthetic ones included, for transport means. The essential objective in the field of hydrocarbons is to use them as a raw material for the chemical industry to a greater extent.

Thanks to productive geological prospecting works, new deposits of natural gases were discovered.

In order to highly recover the well gas, a gas sweetening plant will be commissioned in 1980, facilitating its high capitalization.

OPENING OF 10TH SESSION OF GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU130945 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 13 Dec 79 AU

[Summary] "The proceedings of the 10th session of the Seventh Legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] began in Bucharest an hour ago. The arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other comrades of the party-state leadership to the parliament hall was welcomed with applause by the deputies. The session was opened by GNA Chairman Comrade Nicolae Giosan. The deputies unanimously approved the following agenda:

"1--Draft law on the adoption of the uniform national plan of the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1980;

"2--Draft law on the adoption of the 1980 state budget;

"3--Draft law on the modification of Article 44 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

"4--Draft law on the modification of certain provisions of the Electoral law No 66 of 1974 of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

"5--Draft law on the modification of certain provisions of law Nc 56 of 1968 on the organization and operation of people's councils;

"6--Draft law on the modification of certain provisions of law No 10 of 1973 regarding the committee for problems of people's councils;

"7--Draft laws on approving decrees with power of law issued by the State Councils;

"8--Report on the control carried out by the State Council in connection with the application and observance of laws."

In connection with the first point on the agenda, Comrade Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee, took the floor presenting the draft law on the adoption ofthe uniform national plan of the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1980. He stressed that the 1980 plan focuses its attention on increasing the economic efficiency in all fields of activity and on applying the principles of the workers' self-management and self-administration.

Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance, presented the draft law on the adoption of the 1980 state budget and stressed that his budget will insure the financing of the actions that have been envisaged in the development plan of the national economy. He pointed out that everything has been done to finance the program of measures aimed at increasing the living standard and at improving the quality of life.

Comrade Emilian Dobrescu presented a co-report on the two above-mentioned draft laws.

STATE COUNCIL DECREES 31 DECEMBER AS HOLIDAY

AU130940 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Text] State Council Decree on Declaring 31 December 1979 a Non-Working Day

In view of the fact that 31 December 1979 is a working day, while the days of 30 December and 1-2 January 1980 are non-working days, and in view of the desire expressed by numerous collectives of working people to have the day of 31 December 1979 off too and to compensate for it by working on another non-working day in December, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1--the day of 31 December 1979 is declared a non-working day. Thus, the working personnel will have 4 non-working days, between 30 December 1979 and 2 January 1980.

To compensate for the time off on 31 December 1979, the working personnel will work on 16 December 1979, in accordance with each unit's work schedule.

Article 2--The provisions of Article 1 do not apply to production units with a continuous work process. The employees of the above units will receive compensatory time off, in accordance with schedules to be established for each unit.

The ministries, other central bodies, executive committee and bureaus of people's councils will establish special schedules for commercial, public transport and similar units, which should insure public services on the days between 30 December 1979 and 2 January 1980.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER HOLDS SESSION

AU122002 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 12 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The Legislative Chamber of the people's councils held a session today. The proceedings were attended by Comrades Stefan Voitec and Ludovic Fazekas as well as by representatives of ministries, central institutions and mass and public organizations. In accordance with its functioning rules, the Legislative Chamber elected its new bureau from among its members for a 1-year period. Comrade Alexandrina Gainuse, chairman of the Executive Committee of Bacau County People's Council, was elected chairman of the Legislative Chamber.

The session discussed the draft law on adopting the national uniform plan for the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1980; the draft law on adopting the 1980 state budget; the draft law on modifying certain provisions of Law No 57/1968 concerning the organization and functioning of people's councils; and the draft law on modifying Article 2 of Law No 10/1973 concerning the Committee for People's Councils Affairs.

In their speeches, deputies pointed out the historic significance of the 12th RCP Congress for drawing up guidelines for the fatherland's socioeconomic development and expressed the firm determination of all working people--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities--to act to implement the decisions of the Romanian communists' forum. They expressed the unanimous satisfaction of all our people with the congress decision to reelect Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the position as party secretary general. They paid passionate homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whose life has identified itself for close to half a century with the party ideals of struggle for freedom, national independence and sovereignty and the Romanian people's happiness and propserity.

The Legislative Chamber noted that the draft 1980 plan was drawn up on the basis of tasks set for that year by the current 5-year plan, while also taking into account decisions adopted at the 12th party congress. Stressing that the next year plan's provisions reflect the party-state policy of continuous, balanced and dynamic development of the national economy, the deputies emphasized the tasks incumbent upon the people's councils for steadily fulfilling and overfulfilling the regional socioeconomic development plan. The speakers referred to measures to be taken by local bodies to attain plan indexes and stressed the need for mobilizing all working people's collectives to intensively utilize the technological potential; to raise the qualitative level of production; to increase the utilization level of resources of raw materials and other materials; to reduce consumption and to judiciously administer energy resources and raw materials in all fields.

Discussing the draft state budget and draft local budgets for next year, the Legislative Chamber noted that they were drafted in accordance with the party's economic goals. The draft budgets, which were drawn up in close correlation with the 1980 national uniform plan, insure financial resources for financing the economy, social-cultural activities and other projects.

Deputies made various proposals on increasing the responsibility of central and local bodies and improving the activity of people's councils and their cooperation with central bodies, in order to carry out programs concerning the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the production and investments plan and to insure the socioeconomic development of the country's counties and localities. It has been decided that all proposals be submitted to the Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the people's councils and all citizens represented by them, the speakers pledged to act firmly to carry out tasks in an exemplary manner that devolve upon them from the country's uniform development plan, to fulfill the current 5-year plan with better results, to prepare--according to schedule--conditions for fulfilling the next 5-year plan's tasks in an exemplary manner, to proceed in attaining new and better quality in all fields of material production and to implement the 12th party congress decisions on accelerating the process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland and insuring Romania's progress toward communism. In this respect, the participants stressed the significance of setting up, on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, of the Socialist Unity Front's own organizations, which gives all the country's citizens a better opportunity to directly participate in the political life and to have a direct say in all main issues of our party-state policy and insures a framework for their direct participation in fulfilling the great tasks of the 5-year plan and of the historic decisions of the 12th party congress.

Discussing the draft laws on modifying certain provisions of the law on the organization and functioning of people's councils and the law on the Committee for People's Councils Affairs, the Legislative Chamber assessed that these modifications are in accordance with overall measures established by the party-state leadership to improve the legislative framework of the organization and functioning of the state apparatus, contribute to increasing the responsibility and efficiency of the state apparatus, and perfecting activities devoted to better carrying out tasks incumbent upon the people's councils.

At the end of the session, the deputies adopted decisions through which the Legislative Chamber of the people's councils endorsed the draft laws on the agenda.

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH POLAND--Janos Fazekas, minister of domestic trade of Romania, and Jadwiga Lokkaj, first deputy minister of domestic trade of Poland, discussed matters pertaining to developing the trade exchange between their respective ministries on 6 December. The same day a protocol was signed on the exchange of consumer goods for 1980, which envisages a further increase in mutual commodity deliveries and in their variety, and the expansion of cooperation between the department stores in various cities and workers centers. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Dec 79 AU]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH USSR--A protocol on exchanges of consumer goods in 1980 between the Romanian Ministry of Domestic Trade and the USSR Ministry of Trade was signed today in Moscow. The protocol provides for an over 20 percent increase in the volume of bilateral exchanges compared with the current year. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 13 Dec 79 AU]

HUNGARIAN PEACE DELEGATION VISITS--At the invitation of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace, a delegation of the Hungarian Peace Council led by Bela Kovacs, general secretary of that council, visited our country from 5 to 8 December. During its stay in Romania, the delegation had meetings at the National Committee for the Defense of Peace, the Institute for Political Science and on the study of the nationality problem. They visited economic units and social establishments in Bucharest and Ialomita County. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Dec 79 AU]

AMBASSADOR DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH IRANIAN MINISTERS

AU131150 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Faik Dizdarevic, SFRY ambassador to Iran, has called on three Iranian ministers. The current economic situation in Iran and the possibilities for cooperation in the economic field with Yugoslavia were discussed in the talks with Exatolla Sahabi, minister of state for planning and budget.

Naser Minatchi, minister of national guidance (information), and Dizdarevic noted that possibilities exist for the further development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of information.

Yusof Taheri-Qazvini, minister of roads and transport, and Ambassador Dizdarevic discussed the possibilities for Iranian-Yugoslav cooperation in the field of transport and the regulation of transport between the two countries.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S FIRA RECEIVES CHINESE LEGAL DELEGATION

AU131152 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Dr Aleksandar Fira, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Legislation, yesterday received a delegation of Chinese lawyers led by Prof Song Beqiong, director of the Legal Institute of the PRC Academy of Socialist Sciences.

LCY PRESIDIUM SENDS MESSAGE TO ANGOLA'S MPLA-LABOR PARTY

AU131112 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--The LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent the following message to the Popular Movement For The Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party day:

"Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the celebration of the MPLA-Labor Party day the LCY Central Committee Presidium sends you cordial congratulations and best wishes for the further fruitful activity of your party in the construction of the country for the benefit and happiness of the people of Angola.

"The LCY, our country and our peoples have from the very beginning watched with admiration and supported the revolution of the Angolan people for their national and social liberation, your 15-year heroic struggle in which the Angolan people, led by the MPLA, made enormous sacrifices and achieved victory. Now, too, we follow with interest and highly value the MPLA's activity in the struggle to preserve and strengthen independent nonalined Angola and for its socialist development.

"The traditional friendship between our two countries, which was forged in the period of the Angolan people's liberation struggle, continues also today in our joint activity in the nonalined movement, in the struggle for the struggle for the freedom and independence of all countries and peoples, for the right of every individual people to freely decide its fate and the paths of its development, for the democratization of international relations and for international cooperation on the basis of equality and for establishing a new international economic system.

"The struggle waged by the people of southern Africa, with the support and assistance of the frontline countries and other progressive forces of the world, against the racist colonial regime and for the fulfillment of their legitimate aspirations and rights to freedom and independence, has a special place in the struggle for a more just and better world.

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to emphasize once again our permanent solidarity with the Angolan people and to express our deep convictions that in these difficult days, too, when the enemy is attacking your country's independence, your people will succeed in emerging victorious. We also express our readiness to further continue to comprehensively develop cooperation between the LCY and the MPLA-Labor Party of Angola as well as between our two friendly nonalined countries."

MINISTER ROTAR OUTLINES MEASURES TO PROMOTE EXPORTS

AU131710 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Dec 79 AU

[Aleksandar Vlajkovic report]

[Text] Unfavorable trends in foreign trade must not be continued next year, it was said in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber at a session of the Coordination Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. The session therefore talked mostly about how to advance exports in the coming year. It was pointed out that the greatest attention in that respect must be devoted to production, productivity and the strengthening of the accumulation and reproduction ability of the economy. Aleksandar Vlajkovic reports:

Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, talked about the measures the Federal Executive Council will undertake to increase exports. He stressed that greater income interest in exports should be insured, that internal consumption should be reduced to realistic proportions and that greater material conditions should be provided for the exporters.

[Begin Rotar recording] I must say that in that respect the Federal Executive Council is preparing several solutions. First, a draft bill is under preparation to allocate a part of the customs duties and import fees to provide funds for the crediting of exports of capital goods. There is an idea that a part of the customs duties and import fees should provide the working capital or resources of a newly formed bank. Second, the existing law on the international bank--The Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation--should be amended to some extent so that the bank would be given the opportunity to provide credit for investment projects in socialist countries too. That is a very important matter for some of our undertakings, especially construction ones. Furthermore, the bank should be able to obtain loans abroad more easily, with a neutral effect on the country's balance of payments, and in that respect the bank should be given an appropriate priority in that sector. I also think there is a proposal, a draft accord among the socialist republics and provinces, on an obligatory allocation of a part of the loanable funds [kreditni potencial] of banks to a pool. I think that that is now a proposal of concrete measures which ought to solve the problem in our country on a lasting basis. [end recording]

Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, said on this occasion that requests for export bonuses received by 31 December will be paid out in bills of exchange--if not in cash--which can be entered in the annual accounts under gross income.

TRADE UNION PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES WAYS OF COMBATTING ABSENTEEISM

AU131437 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Dec 79 p 4 AU

[B. Marjanovic and M. Dapcevic report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 10 December--The uneconomical use of working time and the more and more frequent and longer absences from work, which seriously disturb the relations in associated labor and which present a great social problem, were the topic of discussion at a session of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council today.

It was noted that the situation continues to deteriorate. In just the first 6 months of this year, 45 million working days were lost, or 11 percent more than in the same period of last year. For this reason today's discussion dealt more with a search for possible solutions than with portraying the situation. As Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Yugoslave Trade Union Federation, said: At present we have too many facts describing the seriousness of the situation, and not enough efforts to find the real causes for this behavior and in determining the main tasks. Naturally, there are expectations that more organized activity has contributed to improved working conditions, to a more economical use of working time and to a reduction in sick leave.

Causes

According to most participants in the discussion, the causes of absenteeism are primarily a poor organization of work the unsolved system of distribution of income and an insufficient concern for work safety. It was assessed that those work organizations whose work was organized as it should be (without waiting for materials, tools or the like) had the least absenteeism of all kinds.

As regards the ditribution of income, it was set forth that most Yugoslavs earn between 3,000 and 6,000 dinars per month. In this median group, as was said, there are no incentives and that perhaps has a significant influence on the attitude toward work.

DJURANOVIC STRESSES NEED FOR UNITY IN FACING SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD140038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--Taking part in the discussion at the Election Conference of the Titograd League of Communists Municipal Conference, Veselin Djuranovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Executive Council, paid particular attention to the tasks connected with the implementation of the policy of stabilization. He stressed that the consideration of the work of the League of Communists and of its organizations and leaderships has to be brought in line with the recent conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which reviewed the party's work on all the major and significant questions of the current stage of our political and socioeconomic development.

In Djuranovic's words, the LCY Central Committee Presidum voiced very comprehensive and sharp political criticism which pointed out irresponsible political behavior not only in connection with the realization of the agreed and established policy of economic stabilization, but also in connection with the implementation of a series of political attitudes and conclusion adopted at the congresses of the League of Communists, the session of the Central Committee and elsewhere.

At this moment, Djuranovic stressed, all party organizations and leaderships are faced with an exceptionally important obligation, namely, analyzing their work on these questions as fully as possible in light of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Stressing that at this moment the policy of development in 1980 is being defined in the country as a whole, from the basic organizations of associated labor to the federation, Djuranovic stressed that it is now indispensable that all organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists, proceeding from the ideopolitical attitudes furnished by the LCY, should most actively strive to bring the policy of development in 1980 as consistently as possible into line with the political attitudes of the LCY.

He also said that the entire forthcoming medium-term period of development should represent a program of a united action of society aimed at surmounting difficulties and creating the conditions needed to insure a really genuine stabilization of the national economy. In this connection he said 1980 is by its significance in many ways the decisive year if we are to insure for the whole of the next medium-term period the success of the policy of economic stabilization and a dynamic development of socioeconomic and primarily self-managing relations.

Now when interests are being coordinated from the basic organizations of associated labor to the republics and provinces, the process of this coordination must be inspired by the ideopolitical formulations given in the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Djuranovic said. This, according to him, amounts in practice to a serious, radical change in the political behavior of the organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists and all of society's subjects. This approach is indispensable, Djuranovic stressed, because it is obvious that there has been no genuine feeling of responsibility for the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization because of the inadequate political behavior displayed over the years with regard to the agreed policy of economic stabilization. The consequence of this attitude is that we have all behaved in a leisurely way, from the most responsible federal organs to the basic segments of society, Djuranovic stressed.

He also stressed that at this moment there is no obligation more pressing than the LCY's obligation to insure, in keeping with the assessments and attitudes of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, that the political behavior, attitude and responsibility of the members and leaderships of the LCY adhered to the line which will make it possible to formulate the policy of socioeconomic development in 1980 as fully and consistently as possible, in keeping with the assessments and attitudes furnished by the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

LJUBICIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AT PRIBOJ AKTIV

AU131745 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The Workers Council of the Priboj automobile plant has presented a golden plaque and charter to Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense. The federal secretary then had talks with the political and economic aktiv of Priboj and officials of the automobile plant on essential socioeconomic problems in our country and in the world, with reference to consistent application of economic stabilization measures.

HODZA TALKS TO DEFENSE SECRETARIAT AKTIV ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU131746 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Fadilo Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has addressed the political aktiv of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. He speaking on some current questions of the economic development of the country and the development of Kosovo in particular.

MORE COVERAGE OF PEOPLE'S DEFENSE CONFERENCE IN SKOPJE

POLITIKA on Defense Strengths

AU131402 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[M. Krstic report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 11 December--Today a 2-day consultative conference on the topic "Realization of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection as a Unified Function in the Organizations of Associated Labor, Local Communities and Communes" opened in Skopje.

Kolj Siroka, SAWPY vice president, and Krste Markovski, president of the Macedonian Republican SAWP Conference, greeted the conference's participants on behalf of its organizers.

Internal Unity as an Integral Part of Awareness

In his introductory speech at the conference Col Gen Dane Petkovski, president of the Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the SAWPY Presidium, stressed in particular the obligations and views emanating from the documents of the 11th LCY Congress. "Our known view that we are all the safer from all external dangers the stronger and the more united we are internally has become an integral part of the awareness of the largest sections of population of country," Petkovski said. He added that "it is precisely because of this that the readiness of the workers class, working people and citizens to defend and preserve their freedom and autonomy and the independence and integrity of the SFRY continues to be strengthened in, and simultaneously with, their struggle for an increasingly quicker socialist self-managing development." Having pointed out that the peoples and nationalities of our country are firmly determined to defend at all costs their independence and their right to their own road of internal development, Col Gen Dane Petkovski stressed that all the appraisals regularly made at all levels of social organizations (ranging all the way from the basic organization of associated labor to the federation) confirm the fact that the system of the organization and preparation of defense and protection has assumed its complete and firm form and contents. The greatest achievements have been made in the development and strengthening of the Yugoslav Armed Forces, whose achieved level of development makes it possible for all able citizens to resist an aggressor andwage a successful defensive war in an organized manner.

"The striking force of our defense system is a morally and politically firm and convinced Yugoslav People's Army which has modern equipment and is capable of responding at any time--should it become necessary--to any attempted aggression, and the broadest foundation of this system is the entire people, organized within the territorial defense and prepared for armed and unarmed resistance everywhere, in each factory, street and inhabited place, that is, throughout the entire SFRY. There is no stronger force than the organized and armed workers and people who are determined to defend their achievements, nor is there a force that can take their achievements away from them," Petkovski said.

Speaking on behalf of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia, Maj Gen Angel Mojsovski especially stressed that the veterans and all Yugoslavia wholeheartedly support the efforts of all nonalined and peace-loving countries to strengthen their national security and preserve their integrity. At the same time they condemn those countries that pursue an aggressive policy and interfere in the internal relations of other countries, trying to impose solutions and their own interests on them with force. He also called attention to the pressures on our internal life and especially on our foreign political activity.

"It is not only clear to veterans but also to all other people that today facts are being distorted and early and recent history falsified in neighboring Bulgaria with the aim of diminishing the magnitude of our national liberation war and fanning national chauvinistic passions, that the nationality and history of the Macedonian people are being negated and that other falsehoods and slanders are being perpetrated there. These and similar phenomena directly increase the threat to our country's independence, territorial integrity and security. Hence the need for greater efforts of the veterans and the entire society to strengthen all-people's defense and social self-protection," Mojsovski said.

Conclusion of Meeting

LD122120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Skopje, December 12 (TANJUG)--The stable socialist self-management development makes its possible for the defence capability and total security of Yugoslavia to continually strengthen. Thanks to this, Yugoslavia is today a strong bulwark against all forms of external pressures and aggression.

This was stressed at an all-Yugoslav consultation on all-people's national defence and social self-protection which ended today in Skopje, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia. Also discussed were current questions of the self-protection practice in work organizations, (?communes) and local communities.

It was stated that exercises were held in all Yugoslav republics and provinces to test the capabilities of the participants in the system of all-people's national defence and social self-protection. In Macedonia, for example, (?recent) [words indistinct] protection reaffirmed the high degree of capability of the working people and citizens in general for defence.

LCY PRESIDIUM MEETS FOR DISCUSSION OF DRAFT PROGRAMS

LD121842 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Stevan Doronjski.

Questions of the LCY's international cooperation were discussed at the session and draft programs of cooperation with communist and workers' parties in the period ahead were approved.

The presidium approved the program of construction of the Josip Broz Tito LCY political school buildings in Kumrovec. The program to mark the 70th anniversary of the birth of Edvard Kardelj and the first anniversary of his death was discussed and approved.

The session also discussed other questions pertaining to the routine activity of the presidium.

TITO GREETS SERBIAN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

LD130001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following letter to the committee for the celebration of and the participants in the formal meeting marking the 175th anniversary of the first Serbian uprising:

Prevented from personally attending your manifestation, I send you warm greetings and wishes for the successful realization of the entire program of observing the 175th anniversary of the first Serbian uprising.

The glorious uprising days of the distant year 1804 represent an unforgettable bright event in the history of the Serbian people already very rich in revolutionary events. The first Serbian uprising was a most significant turning point in Serbian history and has for all time become an integral part of the revolutionary tradition of the Serbian people. In the broader sense it also signified the beginning of the resolute struggle of the enslaved peoples of the Balkan Peninsula against the centuries-long tyranny of Turkish feudalism. Its far-reaching importance is reflected in the fact that it encouraged the revolutionary awakening of the oppressed people in the direction of their complete liberation.

The freedom-loving spirit of the uprising was powerfully reflected in all the later political orientations and the revolutionary struggle of the Serbian people for national liberation and independence. It was these very battles of uprising, fought long ago, which marked the beginning of the democratic revolution in Serbia, encouraged the birth and development of the Serbian nation and the creation of the foundations of the independent Serbian state. The revolutionary nature of this struggle was also reflected in the fact that it was at the same time directed toward liberation from foreign enslavement and toward the abolition of feudal relations. Apart from the Serbian fighters, numerous patriots from the other parts of our present-day homeland also took part in this struggle. It is in this that its all-Yugoslav significance lies, because the common idea of the liberation of all of our peoples could never again be extinguished. On the contrary, today this orientation is given its full significance in the further deepening and strengthening of the brotherhood and unity of all of our nations and nationalities.

I therefore consider it to be a very good thing that the Socialist Republic of Serbia is formally marking the 175th anniversary of the first Serbian uprising. The significance of the coincidence that the observance of this anniversary is taking place at the same time as the celebration of the jubilee year of the party, of the Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia and of the revolutionary trade unions, lies in the fact that what we have here is a distinctive revolutionary continuity of the liberation aspirations of the broadest people's masses.

I am stressing this also because the sons of the Serbian people throughout the prewar revolutionary activity of the Yugoslav Communist Party--and especially after the first days of the national liberation struggle remained true to the freedom-loving traditions of their courageous ancestors. They resolutely took their places in the front ranks of the struggle for the full liberation of the working man and for the realization of all the goals of the socialist revolution. They proved this during the battles fought by the proletarian brigades and the Partisan detachments, during the efforts made to rehabilitate and rebuild the war-devastated country, in the resolute suppression of all the deviations from and opposition to our own road of socialist development and in the uncomprising opposition to external pressures on our country.

Today again the sons of the Serbian people are proving with deeds their revolutionary spirit, primarily by means of their day-to-day efforts in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-managing relations in the Republic of Serbia and in their efforts to contribute to the full development of socialist self-managing, independent and nonalined Yugoslavia--the fraternal community of all our nations and nationalities, socialist republics and autonomous provinces.

I am taking this opportunity to express my deep conviction that the freedom-loving Serbian people and their organized socialist forces will continue to strengthen and in every way consolidate our nations' and nationalities' brotherhood and unity, cemented in the fire of the national liberation war and ceaselessly deepened through self-managing efforts to insure full equality and socialist solidarity.

Finally, allow me to wish you fresh successes in the execution of numerous social affairs.

POLITIKA SCORES 'POLITICAL PROVOCATION' IN ARTIST'S EXHIBITION

LD092324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1813 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

["POLITIKA--An Exhibition of Political Pamphleteering"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--This is the title of a review in tomorrow's POLITIKA concerning the exhibition by Mica Popovic in the Vijeta Zuzoric Art Gallery, which, it says, "clearly represents a political provocation."

Popovic's repeated tale, given this time in his talks with Aleksa Celebonovic in the catalog of the exhibition, about his alleged "suffering" and "restrictions" by society, is a perfidious insinuation if one knows how many of his films and stage and literary attempts have been financed by society. In recalling two of his full-length feature films, banned on account of their antisocialist content, and several of his dilettantish and amateur achievements, POLITIKA asks whether Popovic also counts this occasion--which he has evidently abused--of exhibiting in one of the most prominent Belgrade galleries as "repressive" behavior by society? Furthermore, does he also consider the fact that--when it became evident that the exhibition was an overt political provocation--the exhibition was neither "censored" nor closed as "repressive" behavior?

Faced by his own artistic stagnation, Popovic, POLITIKA explains, made an about-face on the concept which functionalizes art and subjects it to his nationalist-politicking aspirations. He compensates for the deficiency and obvious conservatism of such an artistic approach with political "preoccupations" and a clear opposition orientation. Therefore, through a combination of various means of expression he also will find himself either alone or in the company with those who think alike on a platform which is one moment dogmatic-Cominformist, then nationalistic, but in essence always the same--antiself-managing and antidemocratic.

The palest of artistic impressions stems from that circle of the exhibition which the painter likes best, POLITIKA notes in connection with the work "Hexagonal Space (in the Circle of Friends)," a corner of the exhibition in which there are figures of persons who, just as Popovic, are already known to the public by their statements which have an antiself-managing and antisocialist orientation. What remains unclear--except if one presumes that the painter's sentiments are sufficient--is this pronounced group presentation of those who think like the author and who resemble "holy warriors" on some church fresco but who instead of the halos have open umbrellas over their heads?

In other sections of the exhibition, the commentary goes on, Popovic exhibits with similar ambitions his view of social problems. Examples are, for instance, "The Blind," "Gvozden Blows His Snot Into the Gutter" and others, and in particular his interpretation of the problems of workers temporarily working abroad where he, in his artistic works and even in his interview printed in the exhibition catalog, addresses objections from dogmatic and Stalinist positions.

This involvement is also marked by spurious nationalistic concern such as, for instance, the picture entitled "The Serba". Although he presents himself as a master of arts, Popovic also seems to increasingly need words for his pamphleteering mediations and thus, on his picture showing stokers at the Nis railway station, wrote something about a withdrawal which has lasted since 1915. The commentary asks: Who is withdrawing and in face of whom?

In conclusion, the POLITIKA commentary recalls that one of the organizers of this exhibition--Borislav Mihailovic-Mihiz--mediated in a similar way in connection with "The Time of Death" by Dobrica Cosic about that same year of which the above-mentioned picture reminds one. Similar or identical deliberations in various means of expressions need not surprise us. What is sufficient to arrive at such a conclusion is the fact that this same Mihiz is exhibited in the hexagonal space with other "friends." The black paint on these pictures is not disputable regarding the artistic manner of expression, and it would not be were it for the fact that everything in those pictures is somehow transparent and posterlike--just as every attempt at serving up a political pamphlet instead of art too is transparent, the commentary says in conclusion.

TITO HOLDS ANNUAL HUNT WITH DIPLOMATS IN KARADJORDJEVO

LD081942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Karadjordjevo--In the traditional December hunt which President Tito held today in Karadjordjevo for heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Belgrade, high-ranking Yugoslav leaders also took part, including Lazar Kolisevski, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Fadilj Hodza, Stevan Doronjski, Vidoje Zarkovic, Stane Dolanc, Andrej Marino, Vlado Janzic, Josip Vrhovec, Gojko Ubiparip, Dragoljub Stavrev, Radovan Vlejkovic, Dusan Alimpic, Nikola Kmezic, Sinan Hasani, Rudi Kolak, Nijaz Dizdarevic, Rodoljub Colskovic, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic and Milovan Zidar.

This time, too, it was mainly pheasants, with which the Karadjordejevo hunting grounds abound, that were shot.

President Tito had the best bag. His earlier trophies too, have won many Yugoslav and international prizes. Today, he shot several wild boars, one mouflon and one fallow deer.

About 1400 President Tito invited his guests to a luncheon in the villa in Karadjordjevo. During the luncheon the same atmosphere which prevailed during the hunt continued. In addition to the participants in the hunt the following also attended the luncheon: Dragoslav Markovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Dorbrivoje Vidic, Dusan Dragosavac, Branko Mikulic, Dorroslav Culafic, Lazar Mojsov, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Nikola Ljubicic, Todo Kurtovic, Mika Spiljak, Kosta Nadj and others. Heads of foreign diplomatic missions who had not actively participated in the hunt also attended the luncheon.

Addressing his guests, President Tito said among other things:

I believe that such a meeting is very important. We meet here at least once a year and we exchange views. Unfortunately, we cannot say that there were less conflicts in the world last year than before. Moreover, one could say that the situation is even more serious today. What is to be done in this respect? We should do everything we can to prevent the further escalation of various conflicts. This is the only alternative if we want to prevent new war destructions and preserve peace.

I believe--and I became convinced of this also in Havana at one of the largest summits in history, attended by representatives of over 100 states--that the world wants peace. Nowhere did the longing for peace and the will for cooperation among peoples and countries become so manifest as was the case in Havana. I think that more time, too, should be envisaged for such gatherings in order that everybody might be able to speak under conditions which are customary. There were difficult views there too. But I am very satisfied about us having been able to preserve the unity of nonalined countries and about the prestige of nonalinement having grown even more in the world. Now, we should monitor how the decisons and declarations which we adopted are being implemented. I believe that this will, under the watchful eye of all the nonalined countries, develop postively. We met here today also in order to relax. All of us, and I think of myself in this context too, find leisure and recreation in nature and in hunting. In this way we get away a little bit from daily worries, and there are more and more of these worries. And as I have said, this is also an opportunity for mutual talks. Many matters can be resolved precisely through a dialog. Yugoslavia is one of the countries which has aspired from the very beginning precisely to this end which wishes that it may be so also in the future.

Turning then to his guests as hunters, President Tito said that the results of the hunt this year were somewhat more modest but that he hoped that this would not have a discouraging effect. The reason for this, he added jokingly, is that the pheasants continue to fly very fast becase neither prices nor fuel-saving affect them.

President Tito then said that Karadjordjevo provided excellent conditions for recreation and this was the reason why he, too, liked to stay there.

I work here and I receive visitors here just as in Belgrade--President Tito said among other things--there is more peace here, the climate is pleasant and all this suits me. I always enjoy our joint meeting. I hope that you, too, have felt well here today, and I would like that this day may remain a pleasant memory for you, President Tito said at the end, in toasting his guests.

In his reply to the toast, the doyen of the diplomatic corps, Panama's Ambassador in Belgrade Virgilio Brandford Hammitt said: "Allow me to address you, Your Excellency, on behalf of the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the SFRY and to express to you at the same time our thanks for the nice words you have addressed to us. We understand them as the words of a head of state who has visited such a large number of countries in his mission of peace and understanding among peoples, a mission for the benefit of mankind.

"We thank you very much, Mr President, for being with us here today, this being already a tradition, and we hope that you will honor us for many more years yet with your presence. Allow me, Mr President, if this is not a bit too early, to convey to you on behalf of those present, the best wishes and congratulations for the new year. The hunters really behaved in a sportsmanlike manner today," Panama's ambassador went on, "That is, they did not shoot a large number of pheasants. This is also understandable because we are peace-loving people."

Ambassador Brandford Hammitt then handed President Tito a present on behalf of all the heads of diplomatic missions in the SFRY, a tastefully designed silver box with a dedication. On that occasion he said: "Mr President, as a sign of our attention and of our admiration for Your Excellency, all the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the SFRY have asked me to hand you this momento which, I hope, will remind you of our meeting in Karadjordjevo today."